



## Great Things in the Clothes Line.

**G**REAT is the stock at the Great Brown Hall, Of the finest clothes for the present Fall. **R**OCKHILL & WILSON continue to keep The best of Clothing, wonderful cheap. **E**XCELLENT, elegant, Extra Clothes, As each of our customers thoroughly knows. **A**LL our best citizens come, this Fall, And buy their clothes at the Great Brown Hall. **T**ELL your relations and neighbors, all, How cheap you buy at the Great Brown Hall.

**B**ROWN, and olive, and drab, and green, The richest shades that ever were seen. **R**EADY-MADE Clothing, of style and taste, Or made to measure with prompt haste. **O**VERCOATS, stylish, and strong and stout, That will not bother by wearing out. **W**HAT can a gentleman wear, at all, [Hall, Better than clothes from the Great Brown Hall. **N**ONE in the world so good or so cheap, As the clothes which Rockhill & Wilson keep.

**H**ALL filled full of magnificent piles Of Fine Fall Clothes, of the richest styles. **A**LL the varieties now in store, And constantly adding more and more. **L**ONG or short though our customers be, We fit them exactly; come and see, **L**OWER than ever the prices, all, [Hall, Of the Goods we sell at the Great Brown Hall.

All Good and True Men Are always invited To buy their Clothes at the Great Brown Hall of

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**  
608 & 605 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
Nov. 6-3m

**NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.**

**THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S NEW BUILDING,**  
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West of Town Hall,  
Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture  
**ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE,**  
At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to  
**ROOFING AND SPOUTING.**  
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

**STOVES.**  
**THE NATIONAL, CONTINENTAL, ORIENTAL, CHARM, GEN, SUN, LITTLE GIANT, BRILLIANT, Prize and the Victor Cook.**

Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

**GALVANIZED RUSSIA AND SHEET IRON, COAL HODS, SEIVES, POKERS, SHOVELS, TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS, SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED PRESERVING KETTLES, ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS, TEA BELLS, JAPANESE CHAMBER BUCKETS, SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS, FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES, SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron), MOLASSES CUPS, PEACH CANS, (Soldered and Self-Sealing), PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.**

Attention is respectfully called to our new  
**FAMILY & RESTAURANT STOVE**

Which is especially adapted to stewing, frying, and broiling. No wood, no coal, no gas, no stove pipe, no ashes, no dirt, no wood boxes, no coal scuttles, no kindling wood, but a friction match, and the fire in full blast in half a minute, even hot in two minutes, steaks broiled in seven minutes, bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire extinguished in a moment. It has no rival in all kinds of cooking, and in economy, convenience, neatness, safety and durability.

Please call and examine it in operation at  
**Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,**  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Sole owner of the Store for the State.  
Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their custom.  
Avg. 26-7

## Select Poetry.

### DRAMA OF THE WIDOWER.

SCENE I.

(Dying wife speaks to herself.)  
Every day will have his day,  
So will every man;  
So let me tell him now the truth,  
Tell him while I can.

(To her husband.)

"Yes, I'm dying, husband, dying!  
I have had a happy life;  
Don't pretend that you are crying,  
You'll not be long with out a wife.  
You will find that your affliction  
Is a blessing in disguise;  
Rejoicing is a duty—  
You will wipe your weeping eyes.  
I shall find my youth renewing,  
In that world so new and strange;  
But on you will surely happen  
Just as wonderful a change.  
Ah! my eye foresees already  
Those becoming mourning suits—  
New and fashionable leavers,  
Polished manners—polished boots!  
Arts of pleasing nicely studied;  
Former things all passed away.  
Daily visits to the barber;  
Hair that is no longer gray."

(Here she is interrupted by death. The widower, gently overcome, is borne off, saying:—)  
"Oh, my dear, darling, precious wife!  
She was the sweetest thing in life.  
I never shall another find  
Exactly suited to my mind!"

SCENE II.

(A night has passed away.)  
He asked for the scissors  
To cut off her curls,  
And, while they turned round,  
He winked at the girls!  
They went to the undertaker's  
To get her a coffin,  
And when they came back  
The dog was laughing,  
They went to the graveyard  
To bury their dead,  
And when they got back  
He stood on his head.

SCENE III.

"W o comes here?" "A widower!"  
"What do you want?" "Another dear!"  
"Where's the other?" "She's forgot!"  
She rests in peace, but I do not."  
(He sings:—)  
Oh! "John Anderson, my Jo, John,"  
Is a right good song, 'tis true;  
But Dolly and Joan were two old fools,  
And for me that would never do;  
For I like to be off with the old love,  
And I'd like to be on with the new.

So the night winds sighed, and the trees above  
Looked down and wept for their kingdom of love,  
And the second ones went on in their glory

Reproach him not, ye sisters!  
Nor deem the dead wife wronged,  
He's not upon one while  
To her he still belonged;  
"And while she lived, she lived in clover,  
But—when she died, she died all over!"

## Popular Miscellany.

### UP IN A BALLOON.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

On the occasion of Professor La Mountain's recent balloon ascension from Bay City, he met with a terrible adventure, and very narrowly escaped death. The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tension, but, owing to recent repairs, leaked badly, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was to have accompanied Mr. La Mountain, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. H. had the estates, instruments of observation, and tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending and descending force of the balloon, and as he stepped out of the car, before he could transfer the articles, those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with the rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles within a few minutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing at the time, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. The balloon was still ascending when lost to sight in a cloud. Prof. La Mountain, in relating his experience, says that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud he entered was one swimming mass of snow flakes, interspersed with rain, which formed a frost work on the netting of the balloon. The cloud, with the snow flakes forming and flying hither and thither, had, as he expressed it, the appearance of a cloud of steam through which the sight could not penetrate. The earth was lost to view. By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upward with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of the air, eastward toward the lake. Nothing was discernible but the thickening mist, and overhead his balloon, which, as the air became lighter, had expanded the thin cloth covering to its utmost strength. Fearing that he might be carried into the lake, and without a pound of ballast to regulate the descent, he reached for the valve rope, with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise the valve would not open. The rain and sleet accumulating on the top of the balloon had frozen the valve so tight as to resist the pressure from below. Putting his whole strength to the task, he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve. The balloon was mounting up faster than ever. It had passed the storm cloud which was a mile below, and the heavens above were as clear, and the sun shining as brightly, as at midday in June. But the air was very cold, and La

Mountain was benumbed with cold. But little time was lost in speculation. He had attained a height of over three miles. The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great the gas could escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. Mounting the hoop overhead he reached for his knife only to find that he had left it on the ground. Clinging to the rope with one hand, with the other, and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom ten or fifteen feet upward. Then serving the opposite side the same way, he descended to the car to watch the progress. During this operation the ends of his fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few minutes the balloon kept ascending, and then, as the gas escaped, it reached an equipoise, and a moment after commenced gradually to descend to the earth. Every instant increased the downward speed. The professor says that he heard the cloth tearing, the rents enlarging, until, with a crash that sounded like a death-knell, the cloth gave way to the pressure, opening a seam on both sides from the bottom to the top. The gas escaped instantly, leaving not a thousandth cubic foot, while the air rushed in, filling up the vacuum, the balloon acting as a parachute. The professor gives it as his opinion that at the height of two miles there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. The cloth, bellying out, formed a strong resistance to the atmosphere, and retarded the descent. He remembers distinctly passing through a cloud, and the sensation on regaining sight of the earth. He has an almost indistinct recollection of approaching the earth's surface. A dull moaning like the surging of the waves greeted his ears, the flapping of the cloth became louder, and a moment after he became unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in the woods, and his balloon was some yards distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descend had come to the scene and were standing near. They afterward assisted him. His arms and legs were badly bruised, and himself stunned, but no bones broken or internal injury sustained. The spot where he fell was seven miles from Bay City. He stopped over night at a farm house near by, and yesterday morning returned to Bay City. The time that he was in the air was less than 30 minutes, and the reason that he was not carried further was on account of passing through different currents of air.—*Saginaw, Mich. Enterprise.*

**ETIQUETTE IN CHINA.**—Sir John Bowring, speaking of the customs of the Chinese, says: "Certainly in that country there is much to learn, and much, no doubt, we see there to avoid; but much we discover there which may instruct. You, perhaps, know that there is no lady in China, who aspires to a high position in her country, who does not look upon it as a great accomplishment, and a great pleasure, not to be able to walk. I have seen beautiful women carried to their marriage ceremonies on the backs of their slaves, unable to walk from one end of the room to the other. I remember once traveling with a great mandarin, in China, who said to me: 'Is it true that, in your country, there are ladies with great feet who know how to behave themselves?' I replied that I knew many. He said: 'It is very curious, indeed; we never get any of the sort in China.' Not long ago, an English lady, a friend of mine, was introduced into high society in Canton; and the Chinese ladies, not having seen an English woman before, were very curious to look at her feet. They said: 'It is very strange—she has very good manners; what a wonder it is that such a savage as that should be able to behave herself in good society! Look at her great feet! What could her father and mother be thinking of, to let her grow to this size, and let her feet grow with her person?' One of the Chinese ladies observed: 'To be sure she knows how to behave herself; but you know she has been in our company for some time in Canton.' That is a trait of Chinese barbarism."

**CRESCUS.**—Crescus flourished about the middle of the sixth century before Christ. The prodigious wealth he had inherited had been increased by the tribute of conquered nations, by the confiscation of great estates, and by the golden sands of Pactolus. Perhaps some idea of the extent of his wealth may be formed from the rich votive offerings which he is known to have deposited in the temples of the gods. Herodotus himself saw the ingots of solid gold, six palms long, three broad, and one deep, which, to the number of one hundred and seventeen, were laid up in treasury of Delphi. He also saw, in various parts of Greece, the following offerings, all in gold, which had been deposited in the temples by the same opulent man: a figure of a lion, probably of the same weight as the lion; a bust of a statue of a female, said to be Crescus' baking woman, four and one-half feet high; a shield and a spear; a tripod; some figures of cows; and a number of pillars: a second shield in a different place from the first, and of greater size.

"Hans, where do you live?"  
"Across der river mit der turkies by der school as you go up mit der right hand on der order side."

Show this paper to your neighbors, and ask them to subscribe.

## Select Poetry.

### From the New Eclectic Magazine.

#### "STACK ARMS!"

Written at Fort Delaware, April, 1865, on hearing of the surrender of the "Army of Northern Virginia."

BY J. BLUTH ALSTON.

"Stack arms!" I've gladly heard the cry,  
When, weary with the dusty tread  
Of marching troops, as night drew nigh,  
I sank upon my soldier's bed,  
And calmly slept; the starry dome  
Of heaven's blue arch my canopy,  
And mingled with my dreams of home,  
The thoughts of peace and liberty.

"Stack arms!" I've heard it when the shout  
Exulting ran along the line  
Of foes hurled back in bloody rout,  
Captured, dispersed; its tones divine  
Then came to my enraptured ear,  
Guarded of duty's solemn care,  
And glistened in my eye the tear  
Of grateful joy for victory won.

"Stack arms!" In faltering accents slow  
And sad, it murmured from tongue to tongue:  
A broken, murmuring wail of woe  
From manly hearts by anguish wrung.  
Like victims of a midnight dream,  
We moaned, we wept, we knew not why;  
For life and hope but phantoms seem,  
And it would be relief to die.

## Edits and Humor.

**AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF GREENBACKS.**—Texts of Scripture have often been inscribed upon coins. One of the most remarkable is on a copper coin issued by the papal government, on which are the words, *Vae vobis divitibus*—"Woe to you who are rich!" When greenbacks were first issued by the United States, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, consulted, among others, the President of one of the Philadelphia banks in regard to placing some motto upon them—such, for example, as has been impressed upon the five cent pieces—"In God we trust." After mentioning several scriptural texts that had occurred to him, the Secretary asked our banker's opinion. "Perhaps," was the reply, "the most appropriate would be: 'Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have I give to thee'!" The project was abandoned.

**QUAKER SHREWDSNESS.**—John Morton, a respectable Philadelphia Quaker, would have nothing to do with the Continental money, because it was issued for war purposes. It was however, made a legal tender, and a certain slippery debtor, who owed him some ten thousand dollars, when Continental money was worth about one half its face, borrowed that sum from a friend, on a promise of returning it in two or three hours. Taking with him a witness he called and laid the amount on the table of his Quaker creditor. Looking up from his writing, Morton quietly opened a large draw, and to the consternation of the debtor, sweeping the money into it, he shut and locked the draw, saying: "Anything from thee, Daniel—anything from thee!"

**THE SUBLIME AND THE RIDICULOUS.**—A gentleman, having a reasonable share of the divine afflatus, seated himself one day, and commenced a poem in the following sublime strain:

The sun in his meridian splendor  
Had descended the depths of the sea.

When he had proceeded thus far, he was suddenly called away, leaving the writing upon the table. A swagfish friend stepped in, and seeing the couplet, wrote beneath it, by way of completing the stanza:

And the little fishes, beginning to sweat,  
Cried out: how hot we shall be!

A farmer who wished to invest the accumulation of his industry in United States securities, went to Jay Cook's office to obtain Treasury notes. The clerk inquired: "What denomination will you have them in, sir?" Having never heard that word used excepting to distinguish religious sects, the farmer, after a little deliberation, replied, "Well, you may give me part in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady, but give me the left on't in Free Will Baptist."

**A PERPLEXED FRENCHMAN.**—A Frenchman said to an American: "There is von word in your language I do not comprehend, and all ze time I hear it. Tattletoe, tattletoe—vat you means by tattletoe?" The American insisted that no such word exists in English. While he was saying so, his servant came out to put coal on the fire, when he said, "There John, that'll do." The Frenchman jumped up, exclaiming, "Tare, tattletoe, you say him yourself, sare; vat means tattletoe?"

Rothschild and the Archbishop of Paris met at a public dinner some time since, and arrived at the same moment at the door. Neither wished to enter first—the Jew showing respect, the Christian tolerance. Finally the Archbishop cried out: "M. Rothschild, you are the son of Moses; I am the servant of Jesus; you have the precedence of age. The Old Testament is more venerable than the New." And the banker went in first.

A Missouri girl brought a recent lover to terms in Omaha the other day by one shot from a revolver and the remark that she had five more left.

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a gentleman in search of a house. "It ought to be," was the reply; "the painter gave it two coats recently."

## SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The most beautiful and costly specimen of cotton is the sea island, cultivated with in the limits of Georgia and South Carolina, on islands belonging to those States. It is distinguished by the length, silkiness and strength of its staple, and is manufactured in Europe into the finest kinds of fabrics. Lace is made of it not much inferior to linen. It consequently commands a higher price than any other cotton in the markets in the world. The States referred to have been engaged in its culture for upward of three-fourths of a century, and many large fortunes have been made by it. Attempts have been made to raise it in other parts of the world, in the same latitudes, but without success. It is raised in the lowlands of South Carolina and Georgia, bordering on the sea-board, but it is an inferior article to that of the sea islands, and in order to maintain an approximation to the latter in quality, new and fresh seed has to be obtained from the islands every few years. Transferred into the interior, to the midland districts, it rapidly degenerates from what is called long staple into short staple cotton.

There are different classes of the sea island cotton seeds, which are well understood by sea island planters, some of whom have been very curious and particular in the selection of the seed.

When it was ascertained by Kinsley Burden, Esq., a scrutinizing observer, that some stalks in his cotton field produced bolls more remarkable for the firmness, beauty and length of the fibre than the great bulk of his crop, he took pains to select those stalks from the rest, and have the bolls ginned separately; and he found that the seed was crowned with a silky tuft that distinguished it from the ordinary black seed cotton. This seed he took care, the next season, to plant in a field separate from the rest of his crop, and succeeded in raising an article, inferior in quantity, but far superior in quality, and commanding a much higher price abroad than what was raised by his sea island neighbors. While he kept his own secret, he enjoyed a monopoly of this superior article, and was rapidly becoming rich by his discovery. It did not long, however, remain concealed from the scrutiny of prying eyes. The temporary success of this gentleman led sea island planters generally to be more attentive to the selection of seed, and it was finally ascertained that of the black seed cotton, which had been planted indiscriminately, there were several grades, capable of being distinctly marked by the superiority of the staple. It then became a favorite amusement of planters and their families after the desert was removed from the table, to cover it with small heaps of cotton seeds and have such as were marked by any peculiar traits separated from the rest, with a view to subsequent experiments. By this means the culture of the black seed cotton was carried to the highest degree of perfection; the quantity of the crop being diminished, however, in proportion to the fineness of the staple.

The soil of those islands, in its natural state, is sandy and barren, and is rendered productive only by skillful and laborious tillage. The best dressing for the land is marsh mud, which the neighborhood supplies in abundance. The plant as compared with that of the mainland, rises only to a medium height, and the largest product seldom exceeds one hundred pounds cleaned cotton per acre. The sea breezes impart a peculiar softness to the atmosphere in those latitudes, and the climate is supposed to contribute more to the idiosyncrasies and superiority of this peculiar plant, than any other cause whatever. Those islands, before the late war, were dotted all over with palaces, indicative of the wealth of their aristocratic inhabitants; but during and since the occurrence of that great calamity, these garden spots of South Carolina and Georgia have, and have been, to a great extent surrendered to the sable race, who, we imagine, have not conducted much to the march of improvement. Within the last year or two very fine products of sea island cotton have been raised in the vicinity of this city.—*New Orleans Times.*

**PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF MIDNIGHT.**—Between 11 at night and 1 in the morning is the interval that the temperature of the human body falls to its minimum. From some researches lately communicated to the Royal Society it appears that healthy beings go regularly through a daily cycle of variable warmth. The maximum heat is reached at 9 A. M. when, in persons under twenty-five, the temperature of the flesh stands at ninety-nine degrees Fahrenheit, and this is maintained till 6 P. M. when it slowly and steadily falls till an hour before midnight; the amount of decrease by this time is something over two degrees. At about 3 A. M. the upward turn is taken, and the heat increases till 9 o'clock. It is curious that this extent of change only occurs to young bodies. Old folks preserve a nearly equal degree of warmth all the twenty-four hours through. Other notable facts are, that feeding has nothing to do with the variations, and that hot and cold baths do not appear to interfere with the regularity of the successive changes.

**BERRY WINE.**—Pour four quarts of water or eight quarts of berries. Let it stand twelve hours, stirring occasionally. Then strain off the berries. Add three pounds of sugar to four quarts of juice; flavor to taste with cloves and cinnamon. Boil this a few minutes. Let it stand till cold before putting away. Be careful not to cork it down tight until done fermenting.

## Select Poetry.

### THE REIGN OF AUTUMN.

BY ALICE CARBY.

The rust is over the red of the clover,  
The green is under the gray,  
And down the hollow the steel-winged swallow  
Is flying away and away.

Fled are the roses, dead are the roses,  
The glow and the glory are done,  
And down the hollow the steel-winged swallow  
Is flying away over the sun.

In place of summer a dead new-come  
His solemn states reveals;  
A crimson splendor instead of the tender  
Daisy and the daffodil dew.

But oh! the sweetness, the full of completeness,  
That under his reign are born!  
Russet and yellow in apples mellow,  
And wheat, and millet, and corn;

His frosts so hoary, touch with glory  
Maple, and oak, and thorn;  
And, rising and falling, his winds are calling,  
Like a hunter through his horn.

No thrifty sower, but just a mower  
That comes when the day is done,  
With warmth a-beaming, and gold a-gleaming,  
Like sunset after the sun.

And while fair weather and frosts together  
Color the woods so gay,  
And pile the logs on the hearth,  
Has turned his steps this way.

And say, as we gather in the house together,  
And pile the logs on the hearth,  
Help us to follow the light little swallow,  
Even to the ends of the earth.

## The Farmer.

**TO CURE WARTS ON HORSES.**—Henry R. Tyron, in the Rural New Yorker, tells us how he cured a large wart on a horse belonging to him:

"Two years ago I bought a large Clyde colt which had a wart as large as a man's fist on the hind leg, just below the stifle joint. The following remedy I procured from an English horse-farrier, which not only removed the wart, but left the surface smooth, and it haired over. I purchased a two-ounce vial of butter of antimony, and applied it with a feather tied to the end of a long stick three times a day, until satisfied that the roots of the wart were dead, (this can be determined by discontinuing the application for a week; if the wart starts to grow apply more). After I had thoroughly burned it out in this way, I applied the following to heal it over: One pint rum, one half-pint soft water, one ounce aloes, one-fourth ounce myrrh; pulverize the aloes; mix and wash. I applied this wash three times a day, and it healed over smooth and nice. Now I have given gratis a remedy which if procured of the horse-farrier would have cost you a \$5 bill."

**MANURE FOR POTATOES.**—The Herald and Home says the following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year, to any farmer that is short of manure. It is as good as the best superphosphate of lime, and will not cost half so much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land:

"Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough, so that it will not become mortar; it will make above five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato."

ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect, and what the plant most needs."

**CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.**—The Fruit Recorder says:

"We have found the practice of running close to each row with a subsoil plow, immediately after bearing season, to work like a charm on the strawberry plants. By doing this, the ground is loosened to a good depth, so that the new, tender fibres and rootlets find easy access through the soil to a great depth, and are better prepared to yield a full crop the ensuing season. Work the soil as deep as possible after the crop is gathered, and follow it up with a thorough system of culture. Scatter well-rotted compost among the vines, and hoe them out occasionally with a fork hoe; and our word for it you will get as fine a crop of fruit the second and third years as the first."

A substance called "Starch Lustre" is used for yaching purposes, which, when added to starch, causes the linen to which it is applied, to assume not only a high polish but a dazzling whiteness. A portion of the size of an old-fashioned cent added to half a pound of starch, and boiled with it for two or three minutes, will produce the best results. This substance is nothing more than stearine, colored by a slight addition of ultra-marine blue, the essential ingredient being the stearine; and with or without the coloring matter, will be found to add very much to the beauty of linen articles to which it is applied. Stearine is to be had at any good drug store.

**HOG FEEDING.**—Hog feeding should be begun at once, giving grain in moderation, and increasing it by degrees. It is good economy to continue moderate feeding during a considerable period of time, rather than to feed high during a short time.

## INTERESTING OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

A report recently issued from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, makes an elaborate exhibit of the principal articles of foreign production which entered into consumption in the United States in the year 1868. It gives the quantities, values, rates of duty, aggregate of duties, &c., with the aggregate value of all these products. It appears that in the fiscal year 1868, the gross value of the foreign products that entered into consumption in the United States was \$357,259,900. This is an enormous quantity of foreign goods to be consumed in one year by this country, heavily in debt as it was in the year referred to, and as it is now. The amount stated, is the invoice value in gold—the amount paid was probably a great deal more; as there is a chronic disease of undervaluation in far too many invoices, made out for Custom House inspection. The amount of dutiable goods in the aggregate to above given, was \$328,138,104, and the aggregate of duties paid was \$159,500,569, from which it appears that the average rate of duty on all dutiable goods is about forty-nine per cent. The list of the classes of imported goods that are taxed to yield the amount of duty just mentioned covers eighteen closely printed quarto pages, yet it is curious to observe what a small number of articles yield nearly all of the customs revenue. With but slight inspection of the table, we have selected fourteen articles (or classes) that paid \$131,364,459 of the \$159,500,569 of duties on the foreign goods consumed in 1868. These are sugar and molasses, coffee, tea, wool and its manufactures, silks, iron and steel, cottons, spirits, wines, &c. flax and its manufactures, chemicals, fruits, tobacco, leathers, and hemp and its manufactures. The three articles of sugar, coffee and tea consumed in that year paid \$54,910,589 in duties. These figures show how simple the tariff might be made if no other object than revenue had to be considered in its adjustment. They also show how many of the necessities of life, which enter into the daily consumption of the poor, are heavily taxed by the present enormous tariff. And yet, ignorant pretenders say that the poor are not taxed.

Some of the figures, are both interesting and curious. Thus, the quantity of coffee which entered into consumption in 1868 was 212,379,266 pounds, and its value, as entered in the customhouse, was \$23,015,316. If any one undertakes to calculate the cost of coffee from these figures, he must remember that the value given is in gold—that he must add five cents a pound in gold for duty, and also the cost of transportation. The quantity of coffee entered for consumption during the same year was 37,555,735 pounds, and its invoice value was \$11,948,112 in gold, and any calculation here will have to include twenty-five cents a pound duty, in gold, and cost of transportation also.

We have made a hasty examination of the tables in another direction, viz. among the articles of foreign production purchased in that year, which the purchasers would have been as well off without, and which add but little or nothing to the aggregate wealth of the country. In this list we find (among other articles not enumerated) that diamonds, jewelry, fancy articles, including dolls, toys, artificial feathers, cologne water, cosmetics, beads, &c. beer, spirits, wines, tobacco, cigars, velvets, silks, ribbons, false hair, furs, fruits, &c. of foreign production consumed in 1868 cost no less than \$38,095,332. This great sum, it should be remembered, is but a part of the foreign expenditures for articles that the purchasers could absolutely do without, yet even that part would go a long way towards placing the balance of trade on the right side of our annual account, if the articles had been allowed to remain abroad, and severely any one here would have been a dollar the worse off to-day. We find among these classes of articles an expenditure of \$208,000 for "human hair," cleaned and "uncleaned."

It is quite curious to look among the entries under the head of wines. The server seeks in here for those high priced "imported wines" of which so much is heard when a bottle or case of wine is ordered. Over six million of gallons of imported wines are included in these tables, but of that amount it is noticeable that 5,383,278 gallons are invoiced at less than fifty cents a gallon; 515,000 are invoiced between fifty cents and a dollar a gallon; and only 203,525 gallons at from one to two dollars a gallon. These, it is true, are gold prices, and the duties in gold are respectively twenty cents, fifty cents, and one dollar a gallon, and 25 per cent. ad valorem. An examination of the "sparkling wines" (Champagnes) shows that the 436,386 bottles (quarts) of sparkling wine which entered into consumption in 1868, were invoiced at \$445,458.15, or about ninety cents per quart bottle. This is also gold, and the duty is fifty cents per bottle in gold.

Thus our readers will see that there is a good deal of interesting matter in a dry publication of official figures by the Statistical Bureau.

An imaginative writer says: "Woman is compounded of three articles, sugar, tincture of arnica and soft soap. Sugar, because of the sweetness which is apparent in most women—alas! that in some it should have acidulated into strong domestic vinegar; arnica, because in woman it is to be found that quality of healing and soothing after the bruises and wounds which afflict us men in the great battle of life; and soft soap, for reasons too obvious to need specification."



SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1899.

## THE R. M. MEETING AT WARWICK.

Wednesday next is the day set apart for the meeting of those who are in favor of constructing a Rail Road from Massesville to Elkton. The recent action of a committee of the City Council of Baltimore, adverse to the proposed Road, but favoring, by a minority report, the route to Rock Hall, in lieu of it, is not creditable to their intelligence, and ought not to be permitted to have a feather's weight against it, or to dampen, in the slightest degree, the ardor of the friends of the enterprise. Indeed, we did not know, until we saw these proceedings of the Council, that the idea was entertained by any one of appealing to that body, for aid for this contemplated work. We understood that a committee had been appointed at the Elkton meeting, to go to Baltimore, but we thought it was for a very different purpose—the solicitation of subscriptions to the capital stock—not, in hand, to beg the favor of the City Council. Subsequent from the population of Baltimore the Eastern Shoremen who have migrated thither, and the merchants and commission men upon the wharves who are directly interested in the trade of the Eastern Shore, and you have about all who care a great for the Eastern Shore or her interests. Where is the public enterprise, of any sort, sustained on the Eastern Shore by Baltimore capital? It may be, that a steamboat or two, plying upon her waters, is owned, wholly or in part, in Baltimore. This, we suspect, is the extent of her outlay for the benefit of the Eastern Shore, a benefit in which she herself has the greatest share. This is Baltimore—absorbing everything, returning nothing. Who, then, that knows her, would be willing to dance attendance in the lobbies of her Council to ask aid for anything on the Eastern Shore. Besides, there are other reasons, at this time, which make any appeal for aid from the Council a fruitless undertaking. The proposed aid of the city to the Western Maryland Road has been enjoined, and a hue and cry has gone forth from the taxpayers against any further relief to the counties. There are other reasons still, which it may be deemed strange should have utterance in a Democratic paper. But our politics will not permit us to cover up malfeasance in office, whether in friend or foe. Look at the City Hall muddle, and the inexplicable course of the Mayor. The Council will be little disposed to grant aid to projected Rail Roads, while its municipal affairs are in such woful plight.

What, then, should be done by the friends of the road at the Warwick meeting? Why, what we supposed was contemplated at the beginning, and that is, to appoint active, energetic men, to procure all the subscriptions possible along the line of the proposed work, and another to go to Baltimore to call upon the merchants and business men about the wharves who have some interest in Eastern Shore affairs; also to bring the subject to the notice of the Corn Exchange, and of the Board of Trade. It will take persistent effort, but we think it can be accomplished. There is a power which will and the thing is done. Now, men of Cecil and upper Kent, have you that force of will which will not be thwarted in your purpose. We learn that the subscription bookshop a liberal response from this part of New Castle.

To say that rail road connection with Elkton is not needed, or would enure to the benefit of other cities more than Baltimore, is to ignore the facts of history on the one hand; and on the other, the fact that Wilmington and Philadelphia have already close connection by rail with the Peninsula in every part of it.

Let us revert to the winters when an embargo was laid upon trade and travel, by ice in the Chesapeake. They have been more numerous than we have space to mention, we shall therefore refer only to a few of the more remarkable. Everybody remembers the ice rail road which spanned the Susquehanna for eight weeks. And every merchant from the lower counties who has been caught in Baltimore while purchasing his winter supplies, and every member of the Legislature who had to head the bay to get home to his family, will tell you that he only accomplished it, in sleighs through the ice and snow at a cost that would have paid a second cabin passage to Liverpool. We remember one winter, when navigation closed in November, and did not open till March. All the stores in the lower counties exhausted their supplies, and there was neither tea, coffee, sugar, nor anything else to be had. Salt readily sold for \$3 per bushel, but there was so little on hand that thousands upon thousands of pounds of pork rotted on the occurrence of an occasional soft day, and were thrown away. Deep snow covered the ground, and some time during the winter several six-horse wagons were pushed through to Wilmington and returned with supplies, affording only partial relief. Such privation could not be had again with a rail road to Elkton.

## THE DAY OF ARMY OFFICERS AT WASHINGTON.

—A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Washington, says: "There are on duty in Washington, chiefly in the bureau of the War Department, one general, ten brigadier generals, eight colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, twenty-five majors, seventeen captains, ten first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants and ten acting assistant surgeons, making a total of one hundred and eighty officers."

"With a few exceptions the regular officers draw cavalry pay and allowances, and commutation of quarters and fuel at the rate of \$18 per room and \$10 per ton. The allowance for rooms has been doubled since the war, and officers can now draw for commuted coal instead of wood, 1,600 pounds of anthracite coal being considered equivalent to a cord of merchantable hard wood. Acting assistant surgeons are paid from \$100 to \$125 per month. The pay rolls foot up \$30,800 per month."

"The General-in-Chief receives \$1,332 per month of thirty days pay, &c. \$300 for quarters and fuel, and \$50 for forage, making an annual income of \$20,211.50."

"The heads of the staff-departments are brigadier generals. The pay of staff officers of that grade is \$326.50 per month of thirty days, but the present incumbents having been from seven to forty-three years in the service, draw from \$9 to \$72 per month for longevity ratings."

"During the summer months, from May 1 to August 31, the commutation of fuel, at \$10 per ton, is \$98.73, and in September \$101.19, which makes the annual pay of heads of staff departments \$5,358.07, without the longevity rating. In addition to this they, as well as all commissioned officers of the army, can purchase subsistence stores from the government at cost price."

**THE DECLINE IN GOLD.**—The New York World dilates on the "singular condition of the gold and government" bond markets, and the downward tendency of both in the greenback quotations. The World says:

"This downward tendency of the greenback prices is viewed by the heavy and shrewd holders of bonds as an evidence of an improvement in our government credit, which is likely to bring our paper currency to a specie standard before a great lapse of time. While these are the views of a certain portion of the community, there are others, of similar high standing and influence, who favor the immediate abolition of the legal-tender act, and the resumption of specie payments on the California plan of making gold the standard for all prices and quoting greenbacks at a discount. This would annihilate the gold room and speculations in gold, and would relieve the nation from the evils of a fluctuating standard for prices depreciated below the gold value. The question of resuming specie payments on some plan by which it can be done at an early date is much discussed among bankers and merchants. The test suit before the Supreme Court at Washington—the decision in which was postponed last year—is likely to be decided in January. The opinion prevails with those well informed that the court will declare the legal-tender act unconstitutional. This may or may not be the case; but, nevertheless, it is incumbent on every prudent banker and merchant to prepare for the eventuality by getting out of debt."

We call attention to the card of Messrs. May & Dukes, to be found in this issue. They have established themselves in the Grain and General Produce Commission Business, at 24 South Water Street, Philadelphia. Mr. May is the son of B. F. May, Esq. well known to the people of this section, and is a young gentleman of fine business attainments. All orders or consignments sent to this firm, will receive promptest attention.

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier are now displaying at their popular dry goods house, Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia, winter cloakings in assortment unsurpassed in the country, comprising every quality, style and color, suitable to the taste of the fair sex. Read their advertisement in another column.

**FEMALE SUFFRAGE.**—The women are preparing a monster petition to be launched at Congress during the coming session, for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting distinction in the elective franchise founded on difference of sex.

The Delaware Gazette and the Journal both looked unusually neat and trim, on Tuesday last. When will the Republican wash its face and make itself presentable? It is often so begrimed as to be almost illegible.

**THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—It is reported, on alleged good authority, that a large number of clergymen of the English Established Church have signed a petition to the Ecclesiastical Council, praying "That should the decision of the Council be unfavorable (as the petitioners believe it is), in sleighs through the ice and snow at a cost that would have paid a second cabin passage to Liverpool. We remember one winter, when navigation closed in November, and did not open till March. All the stores in the lower counties exhausted their supplies, and there was neither tea, coffee, sugar, nor anything else to be had. Salt readily sold for \$3 per bushel, but there was so little on hand that thousands upon thousands of pounds of pork rotted on the occurrence of an occasional soft day, and were thrown away. Deep snow covered the ground, and some time during the winter several six-horse wagons were pushed through to Wilmington and returned with supplies, affording only partial relief. Such privation could not be had again with a rail road to Elkton."

**DECKING ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.**—The Havre de Grace Republican says: Our duckers commenced operations last Monday, and killed about four thousand, mostly black and red heads. Owing probably to the mildness of the weather, they have not as yet made their appearance in these waters in great numbers. The custom is to duck but three days in the week, giving the ducks a chance to feed on the other days undisturbed.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday night, the 28th ult., a party of five gentlemen from Wilmington, consisting of S. D. Townsend, Frank Townsend, Wm. Lambson, James Beggs, and Evan Rice, Cashier of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, who were on a visit to Mr. J. P. Shalleross, situated in a dark carriage for the residence of Mr. Serick F. Shalleross, when it was their purpose to go on a gunning excursion next day. Mr. Shalleross was driving a pair of spirited young horses, and no sooner had they started, than Mr. Frank Townsend gave the whip a crack, which caused the horses to jump. He repeated the crack, when the horses started to run at full speed; and on coming to the public road they turned suddenly, upsetting the carriage and breaking it to pieces. The party were all so severely stunned that for some seconds no one stirred. After a while Mr. Frank Townsend was taken back to the house so severely bruised and contused as to be in great pain. Mr. Beggs had one wrist fractured, and Mr. Shalleross was severely bruised about the head and eyes. The party were conveyed to Wilmington next day, where they sought surgical relief. The horses with the running gear of the carriage attached, ran to St. Georges, where they stopped.

**A LARGE APPLE.**—The Delaware Republican says:—We were shown, by L. M. England, Esq. on Friday last, a monster apple he had received from Samuel H. Clement, of Cecil county, Md. It was of the variety known as Fallowater, measured 14 inches in circumference, and weighed 171 ounces. We think that it must have fully equalled in size the monster apple of Cecil county, which our neighbors have been boasting about. At any rate we very much question whether it can be equalled by any grown in any other quarter of the world with the exception of the Pacific States.

Yesterday, Mr. Thomas H. Rothwell brought to this office an apple of the same variety, measuring 15 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighing 19 ounces. It was grown on the farm of Richard Cecil, near Kirkwood, Del.

Nutting Parties are quite fashionable in this neighborhood this season. Two having taken place this week, affording much pleasure to the participants. The climbing hero met with no accidents on these occasions. On Tuesday, after laying aside his watch and coat, he marched forward to attack a large tree, the lowest limb of which was some distance from the ground. He folded his arms and surveyed the height he had to scale. He thought of the fox and the luscious overhanging clusters of Haddonfield Apples, who scaled the Alps, but not by surveying the summit from the base; he argued the case in his mind, *a priori* and *a posteriori*, and the latter aspect of the case determined him not to venture.

**INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.**—The Rev. Robert C. Allison was installed pastor of the Port Penn Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, October 28th, by a committee of the Wilmington Presbytery. The Rev. Mr. Webb, of Glasgow, presided, and proposed the constitutional questions. Dr. Geo. W. Crowell, of Odessa, Md., preached the sermon; the Rev. Mr. Scofield, of Delaware City, gave the charge to the Pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Patton, of Middletown, the charge to the people. The occasion was a very interesting one.

The merchants of Middletown in giving their assent to a petition gotten up by the clerks, asking for a reduction of their hours of labor, signed the following agreement:—"We, the undersigned, merchants of Middletown, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 6 o'clock, P. M. on every evening, beginning on the 8th of Nov. next, until the 1st of May, 1899."

**J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS, W. T. WARNER, S. R. STRASSBURG & CO., CHAS. E. JONES, JR., S. W. DUNNICK & MOORE, G. W. W. NADAIEN.**

**SQUAW WINTER.**—INDIAN SUMMER. The long duration and the severity of the season known as "Squaw Winter," made many fear that we should miss this year, the most charming of all our seasons, the mild and genial Indian Summer. It has come however, and, as its bland influences have delighted all who rejoice in outdoor exercises, not less than those who for weeks past, have been hugging fires.

The immense business done by Rockhill & Wilson, enables them to say to gentlemen who live out of town, as well as those who live in, that they can sell clothes cheaper and better than at any other house. Clothes for every occasion, of every material, made in the choicest styles, and at the lowest prices, at the Great Brown Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**—Rev. Dr. Patton of Middletown, and Edward T. Taylor of Wilmington, delegates from the Wilmington Presbytery to the General Assembly of the New School Presbytery, leave for Philadelphia on Monday next for Pittsburg, Pa. to attend the adjourned meeting of that body, which meets on the 10th instant, to settle the question of reunion.

Rudolph Bennett, of Elkton, is selling the choicest cuts of beef at 12 1/2 cents per pound. He buys his cattle in droves, pays cash for them, turns them into his own pastures, feeds and fattens them, and slaughters according to demand. When we first saw this fact mentioned in the Elkton papers, we thought it was a temporary arrangement and not meant to be permanent.

**ALL-HALLOW EVE.**—This day came on Sunday this year, and was celebrated here on Monday by "Young America" by burning old wagons, goods boxes, &c. taking off faces, breaking fences, and destroying property generally. In olden times it was a great occasion for the eating of apples and nuts, and in many instances both were made the means of vaccination in love affairs.

**EXHIBITION OF ILLUMINATED PAINTINGS.**—The exhibition of illuminated paintings, shown in panoramic form, given at the Town Hall, last night, was largely attended. The programme consisted of beautiful illustrations, taken from the Old and New Testaments. Also beautiful paintings showing the effects of intemperance, besides a large variety of others.

The shivering evenings of our changeable climate remind folks that they need something comfortable to wear. For comfort, elegance, durability, economy, there is nothing to wear like the fine, substantial garments of Rockhill & Wilson, 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.**—At the meeting of this body last week, Edward T. Bellah was elected President of the Board in place of John C. Clark, deceased. B. and Clement B. Reed were elected members from Red Lion Hundred, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Clark's death.

Trimmed with silk or with velvet; quilted or plain; ornamented with elaborate seams stitching, or otherwise, there are no outer garments so neat and so satisfactory, as the elegant overcoats of Rockhill & Wilson, Great Brown Hall, 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**THIS FOR W. & R. R. R.**—The schooner Harry Lee, of Philadelphia, arrived in Wilmington on Wednesday from Newbern, N. C. with ties for the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. She is unloading at French street wharf.

**P. S. Collins, as executor, sold on Saturday last the dwelling, storehouse and 32 acres of land, late of Morris Collins, dec'd, at Taylor's Bridge, Appoquinimink Hd. to Sam'l. A. Armstrong for \$1850.**

**BARE BAIL CHALLENGE.**—The first nine of the Peter Stocking B. B. C. challenge any nine in the State of Delaware to play a match game for the championship of the State, on November 18th 1899.

**FARM SOLD.**—T. M. Ogilvie has sold the farm of George McCrone, situated in New Castle Hundred, containing 200 acres, to Harry Warren of White Clay Creek Hundred, for \$20,000.

Woolston & Co. bankers, Wilmington, Del. on Wednesday last, sold five shares of stock of the Citizens' National Bank, of this town, at \$56 per share—\$6 premium.

## THE ELECTIONS.

Late returns from New York show that the majority of Nelson, dem. for Secretary of State, will be about 15,000. Senatorial returns are not all in. Counting three doubtful districts as republican the Senate will be a tie. In the Assembly the democrats will have two or three majority. The new Constitution is undoubtedly voted down.

In Massachusetts the radical majority is from 10,000 to 12,000. So far as known the Legislature stands 141 republicans, 49 democrats, and 19 Labor Reform in the House, and in the Senate 30 republicans, 9 democrats, and 1 Labor Reform. It is estimated that the House stands 75 for prohibition, 123 for license.

In Maryland the vote was very light, none of the counties polling a full vote, and Baltimore city only voting 18,000 out of 44,000. The democrats again made a clean sweep, electing all their candidates throughout the State, and on the State ticket will have a majority of 28,000.

Returns from Illinois, where the election has been for the members of a State Constitutional Convention, show that the republicans will have a small majority in that body. In Chicago a citizens' municipal ticket has been elected by 10,000.

The West Virginia Legislature, according to estimates based upon the returns of the recent election will stand as follows: Senate 18 republicans to 4 democrats, and the House 31 republicans to 25 democrats.

The latest returns of the New Jersey election show a democratic gain of one Senator and three Assemblymen. The Senate now stands 13 democrats to 8 republicans, and the House 33 democrats to 27 republicans.

Returns from thirty-four towns in Minnesota show a republican majority of 292, and the majority in the State is estimated at 3,000 to 4,000.

The democrats have carried the municipal election in Detroit, Michigan, electing their city ticket by 600 majority.

The Republican majority in Wisconsin, will be from 7,000 to 10,000.

**DUEL BETWEEN PRINCE DE METTERNICH AND M. DE BEAUMONT.**—In account of a duel which took place recently, between Prince de Metternich and M. de Beaumont, in the Figaro the following details are given of the encounter:

"Prince de Metternich wished that the weapons should be sabres, and M. de Beaumont, although in the character of the offended combatant, and therefore entitled to the choice of arms, consented. The duel took place between 10 and 11 o'clock, not at Brussels, as has been stated, but at a short distance from Strasburg, on an island in the Rhine, which belongs to the Grand Duchy of Baden. The seconds were, for the Prince, the Count de Vellersham, attache of the embassy, and the Prince of Sagan; for M. de Beaumont, the Viscount d'Oreot, captain of cavalry, and the Count de Gaudville, a member of the Jockey Club.

When they had arrived on the ground the seconds arranged the preliminaries of the duel, which it was decided should not cease until the surgeon had stated that either of the adversaries was incapacitated. The Prince attacked his opponent eagerly, and according to the rules of the special weapon which he had selected, M. de Beaumont, on the other hand, only parried, and as he did not know the management of the sabre, he only made thrusts with the point. Suddenly he fell on the Prince most furiously, and pierced the upper part of his right arm through and through. Streams of blood gushed out from the wound, and the surgeon having stated that the Prince could not use his arm any longer, the combat, which had lasted only a few minutes, ended. The hemorrhage from the Prince's wound was so great that his face became deadly pale. The two combatants, who had slashed each other before the fight, did so after it, but without exchanging a word. The Prince was taken to the chateau which Madame de Bussieres, mother of Madame de Pourtales, occupies in the suburbs of Strasburg. His medical attendants have decided that he is not to leave his bed for ten days or a fortnight. M. de Beaumont, it may be added, is the gentleman who, finding some letters in his wife's boudoir, the tenor of which displeased him, has since been answering them himself with challenges to fight. M. de Beaumont has now been out thrice on this account, wounding his man on every occasion, one of them the young Viscount Claparede, being run through the lungs, and the latest victim, Prince de Metternich, having his arm slashed severely. He has an appointment to fight the Count de Fitzjames, and an encounter with M. de la Redorie is in course of arrangement. Several other gentlemen remain to be called out, and one of the conditions of the meeting is that they shall be continually renewed as soon as the wounded recover until M. de Beaumont or one of his adversaries be killed."

**THE PARAGUAY TROUBLES.**—It will be remembered that Lopez justified the rigorous treatment of Bliss and Masterman, attaches of the American Legation at Asuncion, on the ground that their principal Minister, Charles A. Washburn, was engaged in a plot to depose the Dictator of Paraguay. A committee of Congress is now engaged in taking evidence on the subject, and it is reported that Commander Kirkland, of the U. S. steamer Wasp, testifies that, when the American Minister and family were leaving Paraguay on that vessel, Mrs. Washburn on a certain occasion stated that, so far as she knew, there was no conspiracy to change the form of government in Paraguay; but that one day at her dinner table, in Paraguay, in the presence of her husband and some others, a proposition to depose Francisco Lopez, and to set up his brother Domingo in his place, was discussed. The conversation, she said, did not include a plan to radically change the form of government. It is understood that the testimony of Admiral Davis and Captain Kirkland, of the navy, together with that of Gen. McMahon, our late minister to Paraguay, is decidedly favorable to Lopez, and circumstantially sustains the charges of Lopez against Mr. Washburn.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Charleston City Council is composed of negroes, sealawags and carpet-baggers. A right lively scene was presented there a few evenings ago. The debate waxed hot, and to increase the heat a sealawag alderman drew his revolver and fired four shots at another alderman. There was a tremendous scattering of the clans; the mayor hid behind his desk, the aldermen took refuge under tables, while the report-brokers were compelled to stand fire. The shots were wild, however, and all lodged in the ceiling.

Holden's negro soldiers are creating a disturbance in certain portions of North Carolina, threatening white men, and insulting and outraging white women. Both officers and privates of these bands of murderers and ravishers are negroes, members of the Loyal League, of which Gov. Holden is President. Respectable citizens of both parties have importuned the Governor to recall and disband the negro troops, but he will not do so. They are doing his bidding and he will sustain them.

The Congressional Commission on the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, made their report to the Interior Department Monday. The report is generally favorable, but points out various deficiencies. The Commission estimate that \$576,650 will be required to supply deficiencies in the Central, and \$1,586,100 to supply deficiencies in the Union road.

A young man who was killed the other day near Cicero, Hamilton county, Ind. was sitting on a fence with a companion, the butt of the gun resting on the ground. His dog came running up, and while attempting to jump up to him, struck the cock of the gun, and the load was discharged full in the face of its owner, killing him instantly.

Last Monday a colored man discovered buzzards hovering around a bridge about 1 1/2 miles from Newtown, in Worcester co. In hunting for the cause, he found to his horror, the horribly mangled body of an infant, wrapped in a red 'nubia' or 'cloud.' The birds had been feeding on it. No clue to the probable infanticide has been obtained.

A few days ago, in Cincinnati, as a servant girl was carrying a child seventeen months old down a cellar stairway, her foot slipped, and as she fell a carving-knife which she held in her hand stood pointed upward on the step, and the blade penetrated the heart of the child, producing instant death.

Several of the Yale freshmen were so seriously injured in their initiation into the Delta Kappa secret society, at a recent meeting that they had to be carried home in carriages, and one who was tossed in a blanket broke both bones of his forearm about three inches below the elbow.

A brilliant meteor descended at Buffalo, New York, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 27th of October, in the Western sky, apparently the size of a full moon, and burst with a cracking noise, throwing off innumerable sparks, so bright as to light up the entire city.

General Prim announced in the Spanish Cortes Saturday that the Government hoped soon to withdraw the decree establishing martial law, but that at present such a step would be unadvisable on account of the number of conspirators who still remain at large.

The Governors of nineteen States have designated the 18th instant as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. This is the day originally fixed by the President for national thanksgiving. The day will probably be observed in nearly all the States.

Seventeen buildings at Greenville, Ala. were destroyed by fire on Monday night, and the loss estimated at \$500,000. The freight car shop of the Illinois Central Railroad, at Chicago, was burned the same night, involving a loss of \$20,000.

The Parliament of Ontario was opened Wednesday. The Governor in his address alluded to the abundant harvests and increase of internal improvements, and of demand for labor, and urged increased efforts to promote immigration.

The Tennessee House of Representatives on Tuesday, by a vote of 38 to 30, tabled the resolution, offered the day before, for an election of United States Senator, on the ground of Mr. Cooper's ineligibility.

There were 89,000 ounces of gold and 67,000 ounces of silver received in the branch mint at San Francisco, during the past month; and the amount coined during the same month was \$1,670,000.

The California wheat crop exceeds all expectations in its yield; and in the absence of the usual demand for export to the Eastern States and foreign ports, the market there is glutted.

The U. S. Supreme Court on Monday decided, in a case appealed from Virginia, in favor of the right of a State to tax agents of insurance companies of other States acting within its borders.

There are two hundred and seven thousand names upon the Pension roll at the Pension Bureau, and over one hundred thousand cases are still pending for decision.

It has been stated by some one curious in statistics, that the whole amount of grain raised in New England each year would not supply its inhabitants six weeks.

The Treasury disbursements for expenses of the Government during Oct. were \$12,845,492. This is exclusive of the interest of the public debt.

The will of the late ex-President Pierce has been admitted to probate. The aggregate amount of his estate is estimated at eighty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Grant's father, Frederick Dent, a few days ago, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday by a dinner party at the White House.

The population of Sweden is diminishing, and the decrease is caused by the emigration to America.

The Allied forces in Paraguay have again been put in motion to attack Lopez at San Estanislao.

Total registration in New York, 143,171—a decrease of over thirty thousand from last year.

Sixty unsuccessful gamblers have committed suicide at Howburg during the past five years.

Nineteen peers of Great Britain have died since the last general election.

## DEATH OF GEORGE PEABODY.

The Baltimore Sun of Friday says:—A cable dispatch this morning announces the death of the eminent philanthropist, George Peabody, an announcement which will be received with the deepest regret wherever his name and benevolent deeds have become known, and nowhere more so than in Baltimore. The dispatch is dated London, November 4th, midnight, and was received here about eleven o'clock last evening, conveying simply the statement that "George Peabody died at 11 1/2 o'clock P. M." of which hour, allowing for the difference of time, was about the same as eight o'clock in Baltimore.

Mr. Peabody was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, February 18, 1795. He was the son of poor parents, and his early education was acquired in the district schools. He was placed as assistant to a grocer in his native town at the age of eleven, and in his sixteenth year went to Newburyport as clerk for his elder brother, who had opened a dry goods shop there. This establishment being burned down, he went with an uncle to Georgetown, D. C. where, the following two years, the business was conducted in his name, though a minor. In 1814 he withdrew from the business, and became a partner of Mr. Elisha Riggs, in the wholesale dry goods trade. Mr. Riggs furnished the necessary capital and intrusted the management to Mr. Peabody. The next year the house was removed to this city. Here it attracted a large business, and in 1822 branch houses were established in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody's first visit to Europe was in 1835, going to buy goods. In 1829, Mr. Riggs retiring, and Mr. Peabody became senior partner to the house. On his visits to Europe the State of Maryland repeatedly entrusted him with important negotiations, which were invariably conducted with success. In 1837 he took up his permanent residence in England, and in 1843, having withdrawn from the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co. he established himself in London as a merchant and banker. His exertions are said to have contributed greatly to maintaining the confidence in American responsibility which had well nigh failed in the disastrous period of 1837, and his repeated and important favors in this respect to the State of Maryland were gratefully acknowledged for them. In 1856-7 he gave the sum of \$300,000, with a pledge to increase it to \$500,000, to found an institute in Baltimore (now known as the Peabody Institute) for the promotion of science, literature and the fine arts. He subsequently increased it to \$1,000,000, and more recently added the sum of \$400,000 in Virginia and Tennessee bonds. The list of his charities to benevolent and educational purposes, reaches the aggregate to about \$1,000,000.

Mr. Peabody is said to have long ago avowed that beneficence was the end for which wealth should be sought. In carrying out this object he has wisely acted upon the conviction that charitable gifts made during the life of the donors are likely to be more serviceable than money left by will. The annals of history may be searched in vain for a man who has made more benevolent use of great wealth and been more judicious and practical in the distribution of it. Could it have been possible for this man to have been happier if he had used riches to pamper his bodily appetites or perpetuate the ostentation of wealth, as seems too often the vain purpose of men, or could his executors, if they had employed all his wealth in rearing a monument over his remains, have built a structure which could be seen, or be entwined by the affections and admiration of such myriads of the human race, as the good and generous deeds which have been restricted by no boundaries of section, or sect, or nation, and which have associated so many throbs of happiness and gratitude with the venerable and beloved name of George Peabody.

Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, all held their elections on Tuesday last.

If any of our readers are prematurely gray, or are troubled with falling of the hair, dandruff or itching of the scalp, they have only to use Riggs' Vegetable Ambrosia, and their trouble will soon be over. The preparation is not only a restorer of gray hair, but one of the most elegant hair dressings we have ever seen. It also, by softening and invigorating the hair, prevents premature baldness, and in many cases restores hair to bald heads.

**MARRIED.**—On October 26th, by Rev. J. A. Lefevre, at Glenwood, Charles W. Kalkman, of New York, and Miss Carrie Folk, daughter of Wm. C. Folk, Esq. of Carroll county.

At Green Hill, St. Mary's county, November 2d, by Rev. James Stephenson, R. G. McKay and Jennie, second daughter of John Crookshank.

**DIED.**—At the residence of his mother, in Fredericktown, Cecil county, Md. on the 28th ult. Charles T. Osborne, in the 24th year of his age.

On Wednesday last, at his residence near Port Penn, Del. Mr. Isaac Cleaver, Sr. in the 76th year of his age.

**THE MARKETS.**—MIDDLETOWN MARKET. COMBINED WEEKLY BY A. T. SHADLEY.

Wheat, prime.....\$1.30  
Corn, yellow, old......55  
" white, new......50  
" white, old......50  
Oats, new......50  
Timothy Seed......55  
Clover Seed......10.00  
Eggs......25  
Butter......45  
Lard......24.25  
Hams......25.27  
Sides......25.25  
Shoulders......21.62  
Potatoes......45  
Potatoes, New......50.60

PHILADELPHIA.  
Prime new red wheat.....\$1.37  
Corn, new yellow......51  
Oats (Feeder)......48  
Cloverseed......57  
Timothy......53

WILMINGTON.  
Wheat, prime......1.30  
Corn, New......55  
Oats......48  
Flour......96

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**INGRAM & GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.**

Eggs	20cts.	Lard	20cts.
Butter	40.	Hogs, alive	16.
Chickens, dressed	17.	Potatoes	12.
Ducks	19.	Potatoes, round	45.
Turkeys	20.	Feathers	65.
Geese	15.	Honey	20.
Beans			\$2.00.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of



# The Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday,  
BY HENRY VANDERPOORT.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.  
Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. For a quarter of a column three months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forborne, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business. All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Office corner Main and Scott streets.

## TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—Nashville,

Nov. 1.—In the House to-day, Mr. White offered a preamble reciting the following clause of the constitution of Tennessee: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust the appointment to which is vested in the Executive or in the General Assembly, except to the office of trustee of a literary institution."

Following this was a resolution declaring the election of Henry Cooper, a representative from Davidson county in the State Senate, to the United States Senate, illegal and void, and providing for a legislative convention at a future date to elect a Senator in his place.

A motion was made by a member who declared the resolution an insult to the Legislature, to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking action upon it, announcing his intention to move to lay it on the table.

The motion to suspend the rules failed—yeas 30, nays 32. The preamble and resolution were then referred to the judiciary committee. The movement created considerable excitement. The author is a warm supporter of Mr. Johnson who is still in Nashville.

John Bell was elected to the United States Senate some years ago, while a representative from Davidson county, and took his seat. Johnson's supporters say this may be precedent, but not law.

PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The Chicago Tribune makes up the following list of schemes in preparation for the coming session of Congress, looking to the obtaining of appropriations of aid or subsidy from the general government:

The Kanawha canal and James river improvement, \$75,000,000; Upper Mississippi, \$12,000,000; levees of Mississippi, \$20,000,000; Ohio river, \$10,000,000; Louisville and Portland canal, \$5,080,000; Memphis and El Paso Pacific railroad, \$75,000,000; four lines of ocean steamers, \$30,000,000; southern railroad bonds, guaranteed by the U. S. \$50,000,000; New York and Erie canal, \$12,000,000; Northern Pacific railroad, \$60,000,000. Total \$349,080,000.

## THE LADY'S FRIEND.

TWO MONTHS GRATIS!!!

THE Lady's Friend announces the following Novels for 1870: "Did he forget her?" by Louise Chandler Moulton; "The Casanova's Aunt," by Elizabeth Prescott, or "Between Two," by "Solid Silver," or "Christie Deane's Bride," by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "The Debutante's Fortune," &c. with numerous shorter stories by a brilliant galaxy of lady writers.

A finely executed Steel Engraving, handsome double-page, finely colored, Fashion-Plate, and a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c.

PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS.—The January number will contain Portraits, engraved on steel, of Mrs. Henry Wood, Florence Percy, Louise Chandler Moulton, Elizabeth Prescott, Amanda M. Douglas, Mrs. Margaret Hosmer and August Bell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who send in their names for 1870 by the first of November shall receive the magnificent December Holiday number, making thirteen numbers in all!

TERMS.—\$2.50 a year; two copies, \$4; four copies, \$6; five copies, and one gratis, \$8.—One copy of the Lady's Friend and one of the Post \$4. A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—engraved in England at a cost of \$2,000—will be sent to every full (\$2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. This Engraving is a gem of Art.

Specimen copies sent for ten cents. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,

319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 6—11

J. ALFRED MAY, Editor, Md.

I. REYNER DUKES, Editor, Md.

MAY & DUKES,

GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 24 SOUTH WATER ST.

Between Chestnut & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited. Orders for Guano, Fertilizers and Groceries, promptly attended to.

Nov. 6—11

NOTICE!

ON and after Monday, November 8th, 1869, all the Merchants of

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

will close their places of business, promptly, at 9 o'clock, every evening, Saturdays excepted.

Nov. 6—11

WANTED

100 Confidential Agents to dispose of a stock of Goods. None but good and reliable men wanted who can keep their mouths shut. Small capital required. A fortune of \$25,000 guaranteed to a man of the right stripe. Particulars free. Sample of goods sent for 25 cents. Call on or address

J. P. WATERS & CO.,

127 Broadway, N. Y.

Nov. 6—11

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 22d instant, a DARK RED COW, with large white spots on one or both flanks, and smaller ones on the body; a scar on the right flank, nearly healed; is of good size; horns not large and inclined inwards. The above reward will be given to any one delivering the said cow to me at Odessa, Del.

Oct. 30—4

# STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE NOW DISPLAYING

WINTER

CLOAKINGS,

IN ASSORTMENT

UNSURPASSED IN THE COUNTRY.

Black Astrachans,

White Astrachans,

Brown Astrachans,

Black Caraculus,

Colored Caraculus,

Black Beaver Cloths,

Colored Beaver Cloths,

Black & White Chinchillas,

Colored Chinchillas,

Fur Beavers,

English Caraculus,

Bl'k and Col'd Velveteens,

Scarlet Cloths,

Blue Cloths,

White Cloths,

Fancy Cloths, in colors.

SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS,

IN ALL THE CLAN STYLES.

Many of the above are of our own direct importation, and we are thereby enabled to sell the finest products of foreign looms at much less than the usual retail price.

WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED PIECES OF THE

Best Make of Waterproofs,

IN

Black and White,

Brown,

Gold-Mixed,

and Fancy Styles.

STRAWBRIDGE

AND

CLOTHIER,

Central Cloth House,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 2—6m

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THREE MONTHS GRATIS!!!

THIS "cheapest and best of Literary Weeklies" is offering unequalled inducements to new subscribers.

In the first paper of October, it commenced a brilliant Novelt called "A Family Failing," by Elizabeth Prescott. It is now running a serial, called "George Canterbury's Will," by Mrs. Henry Wood, the famous author of "East Lynne," &c.

New Novels will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are "Under a Ban," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Leonie's Secret," by Frank Lee Benedict; A Novelt, by Mrs. Hosmer, &c.

The Post also gives the Gems of English Magazines.

New subscribers for 1870 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of October 2d, until the large extra edition of that date is exhausted. This will be thirteen papers in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1870—or fifteen months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1870 will be entered on our list the very week they are received.

TERMS.—\$2.50 a year; two copies, \$4; four copies, \$6; five copies, and one gratis, \$8.—One copy of the Post and one of the Lady's Friend, \$4. A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Steel Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the wedding ring"—engraved in England at a cost of \$2,000—will be sent to every full (\$2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. This is a truly beautiful engraving!

Specimen copies sent for five cents.

Address

H. PETERSON & Co.,

319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Great Northern and Southern

GARDEN & NURSERIES.

TO be seen at this establishment the largest and best stock of

TREES AND PLANTS,

every offered in this country, which will be closed out at greatly reduced rates.

275,000 No. 1 Peach Trees,

80,000 Standard and Dwarf Peas, varieties adapted to Southern Culture.

160,000 Apples—No. 1—among them all the desirable varieties of the Southern keeping apples—these are the only varieties of winter apples worth planting in Maryland and Delaware—the popular Northern winter apples all become fall apples here.

20,000 Cherry Trees, largely of Early Richmond for Orchard planting.

600,000 Blackberries—Early Wilson, Kittatiny, Dorchester, and Layton.

50,000 Grapes, in varieties.

100,000 Gooseberry and Currants in varieties.

160,000 Raspberries—Philadelphia, Clark, Doolittle and Davidson's Thornless, Miami, &c.

Evergreen, Roses, Shrubbery and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, and Hot House Plants.

300,000 Osage Orange, Asparagus and Rhubarb.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

RANDOLPH PETERS,

Wilmington, Del.

Nov. 6—11

# A VALUABLE FARM

Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, that valuable Farm known as "CHOPTANK," containing

300 Acres, More or Less,

Situated within two miles of Middletown, and only about one mile from Armstrong's Station on the Delaware Railroad, thus having the advantage of two convenient Rail Road stations. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, nearly all arable, but having wood enough on it for the uses of the farm. It is divided into six fields, with water in each field, and is susceptible of division into two farms nearly equal in size. The whole has been limed over once, and a part of it twice, and it is unsurpassed as a fruit or trucking farm. The enclosures are of good chestnut post and rail fence and osage hedge. The buildings are all in complete order.

THE DWELLING is a two-story frame, containing seven rooms, and there is a pump of excellent water at the door. The Barn, Stables, and other out-buildings, ample for the uses of the farm, and there are two Tenant Houses, one of which is new. There are

5,500 THIRTY PEACH TREES,

IN FULL BEARING.

A GOOD APPLE ORCHARD;

Three Acres of STRAWBERRIES, one of RASPBERRIES, and other fruit. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for beauty, fertility, health, and convenience to Market, Churches, Schools, Post-office, &c. Altogether it is one of the most desirable properties likely to be in the market for a long time, and affords a rare chance for capitalists to procure a valuable farm in one of the most highly improved districts of New Castle county. For terms or other information apply to

B. F. HANSON,

Middletown, Del.

Oct. 16—4w.

Doylstown Democrat, copy and send bill to advertiser.

Oct. 16—11

THE PROPRIETORS offer for Sale, for Fall planting of 1869 or Spring of 1870,

70,000 Peach Trees

of the leading

Market and Family Varieties.

200,000 SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

consisting of the following varieties:

STRAWBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES,

GOOSEBERRIES,

CURRENTS, AND GRAPE VINES.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.

One and Two Years Old.

ALSO

EARLY ROSE, POTATOES,

And several other leading varieties, for seed.

Apply to

POLK & HYATT,

Oct. 16, 1869.

Or to WM. B. CROFT,

Odessa, Del.

Oct. 16—11

LOST!

WEEK before last, between the residence of Amos Lynch, Esq., and Middletown,

TWO BOOKS AND PAPERS.

A Liberal Reward will be given to any one finding the same and forwarding them to

JAMES TATMAN,

Middletown, Del.

Oct. 23—3w.

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

BROKERS,

MAIN STREET ABOVE BROAD,

Middletown, Delaware,

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

LOANS NEGOTIATED UPON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

INVESTMENTS MADE IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Also, receive applications for

DEL. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WILMINGTON.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Geo. W. Karsner, McDonough.

J. V. Wandgriff, Philadelphia.

Seyfert, McManus & Co., Phila.

Gen. Robert Patterson, Phila. Nat. Bank.

B. F. Chatham, Oct. 16, 1869—y

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

An Eligible Lot, upon Broad street for sale low, if applied for soon. GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

FARM IN KENT COUNTY, MD. OF 250 ACRES, UPON NAVIGATION.

For Sale upon very reasonable terms. Apply to

Geo. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD BONDS,

DELAWARE STATE BONDS,

NEW CASTLE CO. BONDS.

For Sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

WANTED.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

STOCK. Highest market rates paid by

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

WILMINGTON & READING R. R. BONDS

For sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

FIRST Class Real Estate Bonds for sale by

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Oct. 23—1f

CAPITALISTS are invited to call and examine our list of Securities before investing.

Oct. 23—1f

Geo. W. Ingram & Co.

Oct. 23—1f

Wanted on Bond and Mortgage, liberal—apply to

Geo. W. Ingram & Co.

Oct. 23—1f

100 MEN AND BOYS WANTED! to sell the "MAGIC MIRROR." Sample and terms sent free by mail. Address with stamp, M. L. Byrne, 80 Cedar St. N. Y. P. O. Box 4,669.

Oct. 23—1f

# ANTICIPATING

THE

FALL TRADE.

THE undersigned has made the most elaborate preparations and already offers to those who may wish to be early in making their Fall and Winter purchases, a

FULL STOCK OF GOODS.

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear and usage. My stock of DRY GOODS will consist in part of

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS,

Wool Delaines, Wool Poplins,

Mohairs,

A good assortment of Prints, Cotton and Wool Flannels, 1, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 Brown and Bleached Muslins, Heavy Domestic, Bal. Skirts, Shawls, &c. &c.

NOTIONS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies Corsets, Ladies Vests, Ribbons, Edgings, Gents Under-shirts, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Combs, Hair Brushes, Velvets, and in fact everything you could well expect to find in a first class Notion House may here be had.

I ask the particular attention of the gentlemen to my assortment of FRENCH and AMERICAN CLOTHES, and Fancy Cassimeres. New Styles of which I am constantly receiving and disposing of at reasonable prices.

Also to the Community in general to my Stock of Mens HEAVY BOOTS, and of Mens, Womens and Misses HEAVY SHOES, which I have made to ORDER of the BEST material, and on any of which I am willing to guarantee satisfaction. I have also a good assortment of Mens sewed and pegged, single and double upper and sole Calf Boots, and Ladies Dress Shoes in Various Styles.

Hats and Caps.

Carpets, Druggists, Oil Cloths, Oil Cloth Windows, Shades, Door Mats, Hardware, Cedarware, Queensware, Earthenware, Stoneware, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Glass, Oil, Paints, Mackerel, Shad, and Herring always on hand.

Will show goods with pleasure, and make a liberal discount for Cash.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,



